

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROPOSED CLEANUP PLANT & 11 09 04

ORIGINAL

BOUNTIFUL/WOODS CROSS/5TH SOUTH
PCE PLUME SUPERFUND SITE
OPERABLE UNIT 1

PUBLIC COMMENT MEETING

August 24, 2004

Bountiful City Hall 790 S. 100 E. Bountiful, Utah

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August 24, 2004

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6:05 p.m.

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PROCEEDINGS

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MS. LINN: We will be talking about the Bountiful/Woods Cross/Fifth South PCE Plume Superfund site. And we will be going over the proposed plan at least in general and talking about our preferred alternative. We will be hopefully giving you information and explaining things to you. You'll have an opportunity to ask questions, make comments. You know, it's your meeting, and we want to hear what you think about what's going on. So that's what we're here to hear. We have, it looks like, more of us than the public here. But there are several players involved in this site, starting with the Environmental Protection Agency.

I'm the Peggy Linn, the community involvement coordinator, so if you have questions, I'm probably the easiest one to get ahold of, and my information is in the proposed plan. The project manager is Mario Robles with EPA; with the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, our project manager is Michael Stork; and then with the Water Quality Division of Utah state is Ed Hickey -- this is a test -- and Scott Everett, and I didn't get your position, but he's also with the Utah Department of

Environmental Quality, toxicologist. And then we have Wendy O'Brien with EPA who is our toxicologist. And I think that's all the agency people except for one more who's coming in, and this is Dave Allison with the State of Utah. He's a community involvement specialist or coordinator or whatever they call them in Utah. And so he's probably the easiest one to get ahold of for the State if you have any questions, and then we can direct you where you need to talk to others.

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I don't see a representative, or maybe I do and I haven't met him yet, but with HatchCo that's our potential responsible party in this, and so he -- so HatchCo is another one of the team members of this whole group. I don't want to skip anything here on my little reminders.

We also have a court reporter tonight who is taking down everything I say, every little mistake I make, and this is Heidi Hunter, our court reporter. And we will have a transcript available after she's had time to put it together and get it to us. And if anybody did not receive a copy of the proposed plan or would like an extra copy, we will have some extra copies back there. We have some handouts. We have a handout of the presentation and then some handouts about some of the different -- like the TCE and PCE if you want to learn more about those, and some

fact sheets on some of the things that will be discussed later in the program.

And if anyone did not sign in, would you please. It helps us update our mailing list and helps us keep track of who -- how many we actually had in attendance.

Mario is going to give a short presentation about the proposed plan and the preferred alternative. And after his presentation, then we will turn it over to questions and a comment period. And if you get up to make a comment, ask a question, I ask that you be sure and speak loudly. First of all, state your name, first and last name, and then spell your last name and whoever you're affiliated with, if it's a company, an agency, or if you're a citizen, we, of course, would love to hear we have actual citizens here because that's who we really want to get to.

So we will give you time then to comment and ask questions. And we ask that you try to focus your comments and questions on the proposed plan. That's what we're here to discuss tonight is this proposed plan for this operable unit. And so if we can focus on that, that will make the evening go a lot better.

And again, let me just say that you need to speak loudly because I'm a stickler about that, and I'll be bugging you if you don't speak loud enough for me to

hear from the back of the room.

So with that, I will turn it over to Mario, and once again, thank you for coming. A couple of other people snuck in. Are they people I should introduce?

MR. ROBLES: I know Ken Napp. He's from the

MR. ROBLES: I know Ken Napp. He's from the HatchCo Company.

MR. RANDALL: I'm Brett Randall also representing HatchCo Company.

MR. ROBLES: Thank you very much for coming.

For the members of the community, I put up my first slide. I apologize, but I think it will give you a better idea of the plumes that we have at this operable unit. Then I'm going to take you to the plume in HatchCo and that's hopefully the only issue we are going to be discussing because we are going to be here in the future discussing the other plumes.

At the Bountiful/Woods Cross Superfund Site, NPL site, we have several plumes. I think that you should be aware that there are severe sources of contamination, there is just not one. The source that we are going to be focusing our discussion is the HatchCo, and that is this little plume over here. These other plumes belong to another remedial investigation that we are doing right now, that remedial investigation should be completed at the beginning of next year, and then we are going to have

another public meeting so we can discuss that remedial investigation.

But for now, this is the area that EPA has investigated and all of these plumes essentially are flowing together. So they are merging, as you can see, on this little area.

We have two plumes. The TCE, which is coming TCE L from an up gradient source, and then we have the PCE, 1/09/04 known as Trichloroethylene, which is essentially originating at the HatchCo property. You can see the red lines, they stop right here, and there is a reason for that, the plume really continues, and it's a little bit larger than it shows in that figure.

See this red box over here, next one, that's what it used to be inside that red box. W.S. HatchCo Company, the HatchCo Service Company, and Jack Kelley, at different times they operated a trucking facility at this site. At the time -- at the peak of the operations, they had about 75 trucks and about 125 employees. They had several potential sources of contamination. They had an underground storage tank, they had oil-water separator, and they also had a wash rack with a French drain that was sort of in between the site.

The whole site at the time they were using it included about 13 acres of property. Now the site was

divided and essentially is about 3 acres. Through the operations, they transported petroleum products, petroleum solvents, asphalt, oil petroleum. On the records they also transported some fruits and perhaps some food products.

They had -- through the years, they had several spills, leaks from those trucks, potentially they had also some discharges to the surface that went into the soils and eventually migrated into the ground water.

Essentially this is the entrance to I-15. This is 500 South. This is street over here, which you cannot see, is 700 South, and this one is 800 West.

Napp, over here, he collected many, many samples. They installed many monitoring wells to monitor the ground water. The result of the remedial investigation is that we really are not concerned with the soils, with the surface soils, but the central portion of the site is contaminated with solvents, like TCE, vinyl chloride, and other petroleum products. There is Naphthalene, there is diesel fuel, and others, contamination.

Out at this facility, we did our risk assessment, actually we did two risk assessments. HatchCo did a risk assessment. EPA did another risk assessment for Operable Unit 2 that we are going to discuss at a

later time. The interesting thing is that pretty much both risk assessments came to the same conclusion, that the water should not be used for drinking because it's contaminated, and that the water should not be used for indoor use within the boundaries of the plume.

What I mean by "indoor use," I mean if you take a shower, you know, the vapors coming from that, that water may not be good for you. And essentially the area that concerns me would be the area within this boundary where the contamination is the highest, and also the contamination that is coming from the other plume, so it's not just this plume.

Ecological concerns, we really don't have any ecological concerns. There is no nice natural habitat.

We are not concerned about plants, wildlife, or animals.

The site is industrial, tanks and heavy traffic, and it's not conducive to wildlife. And we really did not look into endangered species, whatever my toxicologists are concerned about the endangered species in the area.

So out of all of the investigations that we did and the risk assessments we did, we had cleanup objectives. The first objective is to protect human beings from exposure to contaminated ground water, and the other one is to restore ground water to a beneficial use in the future, I mean, long-term beneficial use.

So with those clean-up objectives, the team, the EPA, the state, and HatchCo essentially came with these clean-up alternatives.

I'm missing Number 5 over here, but there is a reason for, during screening process, that alternative was eliminated really early, didn't make it to the final alternative.

We have the no action. The no-action alternative, we have to include it, as a reference point so we can compare it to the other alternatives.

All of the other alternatives are described in the proposed plan. And I believe that you have a copy of the proposed plan. You can read about it. Or if you have any specific questions about the other alternatives, I would like to discuss them with you, otherwise we would like to move forward.

One important point over here is institutional controls. Normally these alternatives would be protective. We have controls to keep people from drinking this water. So the State and EPA, we are going to start discussing on ways that we can prevent or prohibit the installation of wells in this area. So this is in progress. And by the time we have the decision, we should be able to come into the agreement what institutional controls we should have for this site.

So out of all these alternatives, there are two alternatives that we choose, the first one: Monitor natural attenuation; and the second one, enhanced in-situ biological/chemical bioremediation. Those are the ones that EPA and the State feel that are appropriate for this site.

This meeting is for you to ask any questions about these alternatives as related to HatchCo to provide comments so that we can incorporate those comments and provide response to those comments when we issue the decision. So if you have any questions, this is the time.

MS. LINN: Any comments, any concerns, anything you would like explained a little bit more?

MR. FRANK: On the whole presentation or just on that section?

MS. LINN: This is the whole presentation.

MR. FRANK: On 14S -- well, plume, are there any indications where that's coming from?

MR. ROBLES: There is.

MS. LINN: Just a minute, can you state your name for us, please, and tell us your affiliation, citizen or whatever.

MR. FRANK: My name is George Frank, and I work for Holly Refinery, the Woods Cross Refinery across the street, city corner and whatever.

MR. ROBLES: As stated in the proposed plan, and I believe you have a copy of it, the concentrations pretty much start right here at HatchCo. This is where the source of this contamination is, then the concentrations decrease and the --

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.

MR. ROBLES: On HatchCo on the property, where the plume starts, the concentrations are significantly high, the background, the concentrations go down. At the location where AW 14S is, they go up again. So one of the conclusions of the remediation investigation, our study, is there is potentially another source there, and I think that -- yes, there is a potential, but we cannot tell for certain if that's the case.

And the reason that that's the case is because EPA, through the other operable unit, collected some ground water and some soil samples from a zone on top of the ground water that is no saturated, and out all of those samples, we really didn't get any significant detects.

MR. STORCK: There's probably 25, 30 samples that's taken a direct push and there was one hit and at .9 micrograms per liter. So it was nothing to show any significant source, at least from what we saw from those samples.

MR. ROBLES: So it is possible, you know, but I have to make the decision whether or not I'm going to spend a lot of money trying to figure that source or I'm going to spend money fixing the problem, okay. That's another issue that we need to resolve within the near future.

MR. FRANK: That is not to further investigate that at this time?

MR. ROBLES: Yes. That is the reason that I recommend a pilot for this. We are going into that.

That's one of the reasons. Any other questions?

MS. PASCOE: I'm Carma Pascoe and we have property at 1500 West and Fifth South. I guess I really don't understand any of this, but my question concerns this plume we're talking about, you showed up there went as far west as 8th West?

MR. ROBLES: Can we go back to -- I guess.

CITIZEN: I guess I couldn't -- I want to know

how far back that plume is.

MR. ROBLES: Let's go back almost to the beginning. That's good. This over here, this is 1100 West. This is 1100 West. This one I believe is -- no, this one is 500 South. The plume is largely made of HatchCo. According to the reports, it is possible that we have another source. It continues over here. It goes

around this way. We have detected -- on some of these 1 2 domestic wells, some of these dots, we have detected 3 concentrations of PCE, and we have detected concentrations of TCE. 4 5 I think that the argument could be made where is б that coming from? At this point, essentially we don't 7 care. We care that we have the detected some concentrations of PCE and TCE. I don't know if they are 8 9 related to this plume or they are related to this plume. 10 MS. PASCOE: Or whether they're getting 11 together? 12 MR. ROBLES: Excuse me? 13 MS. PASCOE: Or whether they're getting together 14 and they're all going together at a certain point. 15 MR. ROBLES: Yes. Eventually they are going to merge, but we don't know where that point would be down 16 17 this area, because they are just detects. MS. PASCOE: But that plume is still moving west 18 19 and north and south, correct? 20 MR. ROBLES: If the plume is still moving --21 MS. PASCOE: Or is it just going to be 22 stationary from now on if nothing is done? 23 MR. ROBLES: The modeling that came up 24 essentially is saying that the plume, the maximal spread

it could reach. He has some predictions that he's

modeling and that's the case.

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In my opinion, the modeling studies that we did, we worked with Ken, with HatchCo with some of their modeling, but it's just modeling. What you put in is what you put out. For certain I cannot tell you, but the numbers show that -- according to this report, that is pretty much stable.

MS. PASCOE: Thank you.

MR. ROBLES: Any other questions?

MS. PASCOE: I have another one.

MR. ROBLES: Go ahead.

MS. PASCOE: Because I'm here to learn. You're talking about two propositions, one you're talking about the natural -- the natural thing, and then we're talking about adding something to the soil.

MR. ROBLES: To the ground water.

MS. PASCOE: To the ground water. And where do you start treating the ground water? Do you start it at HatchCo? Could you -- where do you start?

MR. ROBLES: Well, the plan is to start at HatchCo. Ma'am. The plan is to start at HatchCo. And what we are going to be doing -- depending on the public comment period -- essentially, is injecting food-grade products into the aquifer and this will accelerate the biodegradation, and essentially would turn that into

eventually harmless compounds.

MS. PASCOE: How long does it take for the additive that you put in to start the cleanup versus the natural cleanup that's now in the process?

MR. ROBLES: If we allow the natural cleanups, some of the estimates that we have it's going -- it could be I believe 2027, from 2027 to 2057. I think that's the numbers that we have on the model.

essentially, if you don't do anything is allow this to run its course, as Mario said, modeling is modeling, so you have to sort of speculate. And what you do is you input a range of numbers so that you try to capture the most conservative against liberal points, and that range produced the predicted cleanup time between 2020 and 2057 is the year, so 18 years to 53 years, something like. My name is Ken Napp, and I work for HDR Engineering. I was retained by HatchCo. And at that point the ground water outside of the HatchCo property is predicted to reach the drinking water standard.

MS. PASCOE: 2020 versus 2058?

MR. NAPP: Somewhere in that time frame. The most optimistic would be 2020; most pessimistic would be 2057.

MR. ROBLES: The good thing is my grandson is

going to be working then on this project because I will be gone.

MR. BANGERTER: My name is a Larry Bangerter.

I'm from here in Bountiful.

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I just have a question. I'm curious if the drought is leaching some of the chemicals into other chemicals causing it to draw itself to each other, mix. Sometimes you get a leaching effect on chemicals where they join, and they'll produce toxins that won't quit and that drought situation could be driving this thing.

MR. ROBLES: You know, it is possible, and the reason I don't want to go there is because that is part of the operable units from Number 2, Operable Unit Number 2. What we found on the study is the ground water is going down significantly. That reverses sometimes, especially over there where MW14 is. The latest data that we got is essentially the gradient reverses slightly to the east, but essentially -- we can discuss that later if you want to talk about that specific point.

Any other questions?

MR. ROBLES: Thank you very much. Ma'am, another question from you?

MS. PASCOE: No.

MR. ROBLES: Your house is 1500. You're way over there.

MS. PASCOE: Just want to know about the plume. I was interested and I came because I wanted to learn a couple of things. You've helped me somewhat, now maybe I can better understand the report that I'm reading.

MR. ROBLES: If nobody has any questions, we would like to open up for public comments and that will be my last slide all the way to the last one.

MS. LINN: The public comment period is opened on August 7th and will be open until the close of business on September 7, and you can mail in your comments, you can e-mail your comments. If you would like to make your comments tonight and just speak them and be done with it, that's the purpose of the court reporter.

And we have Mario's address up there and his e-mail address, and that information is also on the back of the proposed plan.

MR. ROBLES: Any questions or comments from anyone? Okay, if there are no comments, I guess we close the meeting.

I appreciate the comments and MS. LINN: questions that we've had thank you very much for coming out.

(The proceedings concluded at 6:34 p.m.)

1 CERTIFICATE 2 State of Utah SS. 3 County of Salt Lake 4 This is to certify that the proceedings was taken before me, Heidi Hunter, a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, 5 residing in Salt Lake City; 6 7 That the proceedings was by me reported in stenotype, and thereafter caused to be transcribed into 8 typewriting, and that a full, true, and correct transcription of said testimony so taken and transcribed 9 is set forth in the foregoing pages, numbered from 2 to 16, inclusive. 10 I further certify that I am not of kin or otherwise associated with any of the parties to said cause 11 of action, and that I am not interested in the event 12 thereof; 13 WITNESS MY HAND and official seal at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 13th day of September, 2004. 14 15 My Commission Expires: November 5, 2006 16 17 18 19 NOTARY PUBLIC 20 HEIDI HUNTER 8007 Sunnyoak Circle II Lake City, Utah 84121 21 STATE OF UTAH 22 23 24